

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.6780, -10.9570,
-5.1730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 4E625F |
| RGB | 78, 98, 95 |
| RGB Percent | 31%, 38%, 37% |
| CMY | 0.6942, 0.6156, 0.6275 |
| CMYK | 0.20, 0.00, 0.03, 0.62 |
| HSL | 171°, 11%, 35% |
| HSV | 171°, 20%, 38% |
| XYZ | 9.5744, 11.1821, 12.4777 |
| YIQ | 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

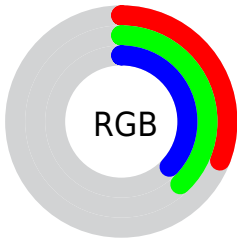
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_YB | 78, 89, 98 |
| Decimal | 5136991 |
| CIE Lab | 39.89, -8.24, -0.79 |
| CIE LCh | 40, 8.279, 185.482 |
| Yxy | 11.1821, 0.2881, 0.3365 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4283327071 (0xFF4E625F) |
| YUV | 91.6780, 1.6377, -11.9956 |
| Hunter-Lab | 33.4397, -7.4117, 1.2843 |

Details

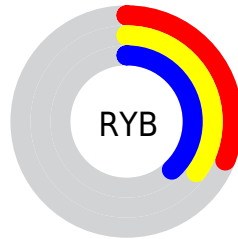
The YIQ color **91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **84.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080**, and **45.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420**.

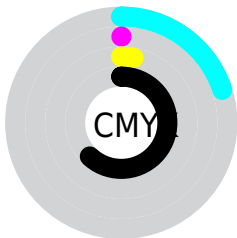
Distribution



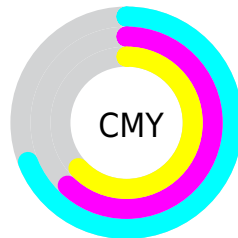
- Red (31%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.6780, -10.9570,
-5.1730

■ 91.6780, -10.9570,
-5.1730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.9770, -10.3610,
-4.9610

■ 141.9660,
-11.8280, -5.9080

■ 45.9770, -10.3610,
-4.9610

■ 168.0800,
-12.1490, -5.5970

■ 24.3900, -10.0860,
-4.4380

■ 195.6670,
-12.4240, -6.1200

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 223.6670,
-12.4240, -6.1200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 91.6780, -10.9570,
-5.1730

■ 91.6780, -10.9570,
-5.1730

■ 88.5740, -16.5960,
-7.6040

■ 94.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 85.3560, -21.9140,
-10.3460

■ 98.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650

■ 100.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 79.3330, -32.2750,
-15.3070

■ 104.0230, 10.3610,
4.9610

■ 76.2290, -37.9140,
-17.7380

■ 107.1270, 16.0000,
7.3920

■ 73.0110, -43.2320,
-20.4800

■ 110.3450, 21.3180,
10.1340

■ 69.9070, -48.8710,
-22.9110

■ 113.4490, 26.9570,
12.5650

■ 66.9880, -53.5930,

■ 116.3680, 31.6790,

-25.4410

15.0950

■ 119.4720, 37.3180,
17.5260

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



91.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



92.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



94.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



94.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



84.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



94.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



95.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



93.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710



95.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720



93.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



92.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



95.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720



94.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



125.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



90.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240



62.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



117.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



87.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



76.5740, -61.2950, -29.0310



164.1360, -131.4840, -62.0760

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



106.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280



88.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.4260, 61.2950, 29.0310



75.8640, 131.4840, 62.0760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730.

-5.1730.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Protanopia

93.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Deuteranopia

94.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



Tritanopia

92.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Protanomaly

92.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940

Deuteranomaly

93.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Tritanomaly

92.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(78, 98, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 98, 95)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 98, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 98, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(78, 98, 95) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 98, 95) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 98, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 98, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 98, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 98, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 98, 95) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 98,  
95) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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